THE NATION'S NEW RULER.

Ceremonies of Inauguration of the President.

DELIVERS HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Needed Revision of Our Financial System--International Bimetallism Favored--Gold and Silver to be Kept on a Par--Currency Under Government Supervision -- A Tariff for Protection. Trusts and Monopolies Decried--Stringent Immigration Laws--Civil Service Not for Partisan Purposes. Firm Foreign Policy.

Washington, March 4.-William 16-Kinley of Ohio, was today installed as president of the United States for the term of four years, continuing until March 4, 1901, and Grover Cleveland, for the second time, passed from the exercise of the high office of president and re-entered private life. In his capacity as ex-president he has but one living contemporary, his immediate predecessor, Benjamin Harrison. All the others who within the last thirty years, by election or succession, have presided over the destinies of the great American republic-Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthurhave joined the silent majority.

Incidental to the actual assuming of the office of president, and slightly preceding it in point of time, Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, (a gentleman not heretofore prominent in national politics) took the oath of office as vicepresident of the United States and was installed as ex-officio presiding officer

of the senate. The proceedings of the day were characterized by all he imposing spectacular effects and demonstrations of popular interest which have become a growing feature of inaugural ceremoand fifty thousand men formed in procession, partly military, partly civic, and escorted the president and president-elect to and from the capitol. At least 20,000 people witnessed the administration of the oath of office on the eastern portico of the capitol and listened or attempted to listen, to the delivery of the new president's brief inaugural address; and at night a gor-

geous state ball closed the proceedings. INTERCANCE OF COURTESIES.

The graceful interchange of courtesies between the outgoing and incoming officials, which has only twice been intermitted-once when bluff John Adams packed his knapsack and slipped out of the White house at daylight on the 4th of March to avoid shaking hands with the illustrious Jefferson, and once withing living memory when General Grant, because of his strained porsonal relations with Andrew Johnson, drove in his buggy from the old war department to the capitol, accompanied only by General John A. Rawlins, his chief of staff-were on this occasion exercised to the full extent. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley rode side by side to and from the capitol. They had dined together at the White house the day before, and they lunched in each others company on the day in which they transferred the government of this great nation, the one to the other. An additional air of cordiality was infused into the proceedings by the similarity between the views entertained by the retiring president and his cabinet on financial questions, and those upon which the successful candidate of the republican party was elected. Mr. Cleveland, in truth, felt more gracification probably in installing at the capital as his successor the leader of an opposing political party than he would have had in escorting under like circumstances the leader chosen by his own political associates as their candidate for the presidency. This innovation on the usually closely drawn partisan lines of American politics gave added piquancy to the proceedings. Repeated, but unsuccessful, effort

have been made of late years to change by legislation the date of the inauguration ceremony to a later period of the season, so as to avoid the uncertainties and frequent inclemencies of climate which prevail in Washington in the early part of March. In 1869, when President Grant was inducted into office for the first time, the weather was so bitterly cold that the soldiers froze at their posts and many of the participants in the proceedings subsequently died from the direct effects of the exposure to which they were subjected. Garfield's inaugration day was ushered in by an early morning snow storm which, however, melted rapidly in the subsequent sunshine. Benjamin Harrison rode to the White house in a cold and drenching rain, worse to endure than snew, and delivered his address bareheaded in the open air at the peril of his life to an audience hidden under a forest of umbrellas.

For eighty years, ever since 1917 when James Monroe, the eighth president of the United States, initiated the practice, it has been the almost unbroken custom for the chief justice of the United States to administer the oath of office to the presidenet-elect in the open air, the high participating officials sive body, part military, part civic, and standing on a platform erected in front of the eastern portico of the capitol. This rule has occasionally been deviated from when a president was reelected to succeed himself, or when a vice president has succeeded to the office through the death of the president. There was one other notable exception in the case of President Hayes. His inauguration day falling on Sunday and there being still unsettled questions as to the validity of his title, he, out of abundant precaution, took the oath of office in the White house on the day before he delivered his inaugural ad-

These established al fresco features of the proceedings necessarily caused those entrusted with the arrangements of today's ceremony to look forward with some anxiety to the weather conditions. Severe blizzards in the extreme west in the latter part of February had made their effects felt to some extent in the national capital and had caused alarm for inauguration day. But after a slight snow flurry on Friday last, and a freezing spell for several days following the weather contemporaneously with Major McKinley's arrival in Washington, took on a pleasant aspect. The rain of yesterday was followed by a perfect March day-clear, cool, crisp, invigorating, with bright sunshine and fleecy clouds to enliven the scene.

THE DECORATIONS. The decorations of the city were exceedingly effective with but one notable exception. That was the treasury department, the majestic lines of which were disfigured in violation of all rules of taste. Each of the graceful fluted columns of the eastern facade on Fifteenth street was partially swaddled in striped pantalettes, falling short of the pediments, exactly after the fashion of "Uncle Sam's" trousers as depicted in the comic papers, and over the entablatures at each end, and also over the main eastern entrance, the shield and eagle of the United States were daubed upon a hideous yellow background, the whole forming a tawdy combination which a third rate circus would have scorned to display. Everywhere else, however, the scenic effect was fine, and even the bad taste displayed in the treasury drapings was in part obliterated by the animated concourse of employes and their families and guests who occupied the temporary seats which piled tier above tier, reached half way up the sides of the biulding and entirely covered the garden at the south end, looking down Pennsylvania avenue. The pavilion in nies, as the nation has advanced in front of the White house from which population and wealth. Between forty President McKinley reviewed the returning procession, was a thing of beauty—an architectural creation of white and gold, strongly resembling in its apparently substantial pillars and its general outlines the portico of historic Arlington, and conveying no impression that it was simply a flimsy structure of wood erected for a day.

No grander theatre for such a pa-

geant could well be found. Pennsylvania avenue, 125 feet from curb to curb along which the procession passed from the White house to the capitol, presents and uninterrupted vista of over a mile, commencing with the massive Grecian facade of the treasury department which intersects the view at one end and terminating in the beautiful white marble dome-crowned capitol at the other end, with the needle-like shaft of the Washington monument standing sentinel guard on the right hand towering 555 feet upwards to the clouds On all the little parkings and government reservations formed by the different angles of the intersecting streets and the radiating avenues, gaily decorated stands had been erected, capable of seating at least 30,000 people, and these were densely packed with spectators, one row above the other like the rowers of a Grecian trireme. The entire route from the White house to the capitol was banked with hoarsely shouting enthusiastic sectators. All street car traffic was, of course, suspended along the route of the procession; the side walks were roped off and were so crowded with people that locomotion was impracticable. Mounted police prevented any one from attempting to break through the "trocha." It seemed as if Washington's normal population of 200,000 had been swelled by more than an equal number of visiting strangers and that all were out to see the sights. Every building on the line of march was draped in bunting of the national colors and every window and point of vantage was occupied. The beautiful stars and stripes were everywhere seen, with other appropriate banners and emblems. In addition to these festive demonstrations 50,000 miniature United States flags had been gratuitously distributed by the committee on arrangements. These were exhibited at all available points and were waved with enthusiasm as the presidents and other known public voiced a continuous welcome from the time the procession started until the capitol was reached. And these vociferations were still more enthusiastically echoed on the return trip.

The grand marshall entrusted with the direction of today's pageant was General Horace Porter, formerly of the staff of General Grant. His organizing skill had been tested in peace as well as in war-notably in the conduct of the great sound money procession through the narrow to tuous streets of New York city last (tober during the presidentical campaign. With the broad avenues and smooth asphalted streets of Washington, General Porter had ful. opportunities to display his genius for controlling the movements of large bodies of men, and he availed himself of them. From the nature of the day's proceedings there were practically two processions, though at the close they merged into one massive and impreseach most effective. The escort, largely military, but also consisting of governors of different states and other distinguished guests of honor which accompanied the president and presidentelect to the capitol, naturally formed in the immediate vicinity of the White house, the executive mansion. The civic organizations which followed the president and ex-president on their return journey from the capitol to the White house were formed on streets adjacent to the capitol grounds. All was so arranged that each division fell into line at the appointed time without

delay or confusion. The military division, preceded by a platoon of mounted police and followed by the Governor's Island (N. Y.) band, was headed, of course, by the grand had no further communication to marshal, his staff and aids, 300 in number, selected from all the states in the union, all well mounted, some wearing crimson sashes and others white. The and all stood up while Mr. Hobart grand marshal himself wore a sash walked down the aisle to the vice presblending the national colors. By a happy thought invitations had been extended to all the living sons of those Stevenson. who had served as the nation's chief executives, and U. S. Grant, Webb C Hayes, Henry A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur and Russell Harrison served as Cleveland and Mr. McKinley walked revision of our coinage, banking and cur-

General Wesley Merritt, included a ident-elect McKinley on the two cenana, now anchored at Hampton Roads, and commanded by Captain Sands, of the Columbia (whose appearance as is always the case when the blue jackets come ashore, was welcomed with hearty cheers) followed a battalion of light artillery and a regiment of United States cavalry

THE MARCH TO THE CAPITOL.

President-elect McKinley, who had eft his handsomely fitted up suite of rooms at the Ebbitt house sufficiently early to pay his call of ceremony on the retiring president, was driven to rules governing this body are founded the retiring president, was driven to the White house, escorted by the sen-ate committee appointed for that purpose, where in one of the state apartments he was received and welcomed by President Cleveland and his cabinet. Then the two presidents descended the White house steps and together entered a four-hourse carriage, Mr. Cleveland sitting to the right, and amid against the senate and its methods of the booking of cannon, the clatter of proceedure, it may be truly said: 'They cavalry, the deep hoars rumble of artillery, the measured tramp of many columns of infantry, and the blare of innumerable bands, the march to the capitol began. In another four-horse carriage following the president, rode Vice President-elect Hobart, and the senators deputed to escort him to the scenes of his future duties. Then in a long stream of carriages came the distinguished guests. The president's personal escort was Troop A, of Cleveland, Ohio, eighty cavalrymen mounted on coal black chargers, and, still more interesting, a detachment of grizzled veterans from the Twentythird Ohio volunteers, Major McKinley's old regiment. General Nelson Miles, commanding

the United States army, and Rear Admiral George Brown, ranking officer of the navy, in full uniform, rode immediately after the presidential party The second brigade of the first division consisted of the superbly drilled and handsomely equipped National Guard of the District of Columbia. A more brilliant and inspiring scene than this part of the pageant presented could hardly be pictured. The yellow plumes scarlet-lined cloaks and bright blue tunices of the cavalry; the huge black bear skin shakos and snow white trousers of the national guard; the gaily comparisoned and gold bedecked whiteplumed officers of the staff; the vivid crimson and gold laced coats of the famed Marine band, contrasting with the blue uniforms of the marine corps, and the picturesque sailor costumes of the jack tars, formed constantly changing kaleidoscope pictures of flashing light and color extremely beautiful to

From a spectacular point of view the parade was distinctly benefitted by the absence of some features which were conspicuous in the corresponding parades of previous inaugurations. The Pennsylvania militia, 8,000 strong, who marched to the capitol with Mr. Cleveland, each company so exactly alike the ones that were before that the monotony tired the eye, and all attired in the serviceable, but dull sombrelooking regulation army blue, were not ordered to Washington this time. Tammany's 3,000 braves, in black coats and tall silk hats, who came over from New York to see Mr. Cleveland installed, had no interest in McKinley and stayed at home. This was not Tam-

many's year. The second division of the parade was not secondary to the first in public interest except that it lacked the presence of a president to be and a president that had been. In lieu thereof it presented to the admiring plaudits. of the crowd the governors of nine great states, each escorted by a gorgeously uniformed staff and detachments from the national guards of their states. At the head of the divisions, a fitting honor to the state from which the president-elect was chosen, rode Governor Asa S. Bushnell, of Ohio, a marshal. Then followed Governor Griggs, of New Jersey; Governor Lowndes, of Maryland; Governor Black, of New York; Governor Bradley, of Kentucky; Governor Grout, of Vermont: Governor Tanner, of Illinois; Governor Drake, of Iowa; and Governor Schofield, of Wisconsin. Each of these dignitaries was accompanied by numerous aids and most of them by regiments or companies of their state national guard. In this later manner the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Virginia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Texas and Minnesota were also well represented. A the head of the third and last division of the military parade rode one-armed General O. O. Howard, and after him marched the grizzled veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, many of whom had served under him at Gettysburg and Chattanooga.

IN THE SENATE CHAMBER. At 11:45 o'clock Assistant Door Keep er Stewart announced: "Ambassadors of foreign countries." The vice presi dent, senators and spectators arose and remained standing while the four ambassadors from Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy walked down the main aisle, made profound bows to the vice president a d took seats adjoining those reserved for the president and president elect. That was immediately followed by the announcement of "Ministers of foreign countries," and the same ceremony was observed, as the ministers entered and took seats behind chairs reserved for the chief justice and associate justices of the United States. The ambassadors and ministers were resplendent in their uniforms, sashes and decorations. Next to enter were the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court of the United States in their black silk robes. They occupied chairs within the area in front of the vice president's desk. They were attended by the clerk of the court who held a bound and gilt copy of the Bible in quarto size, on which the oath of office was to be administered to the new president. Exactly on the stroke of 12 o'clock the speaker and members of the house were announced and the same ceremony was observed, as Speaker Reed and the members in his train were taking their seats-in the right hand section of the hall. Speaker Reed took his seat beside and to the left of Vice President Stevenson.

At 12:15 o'clock Senator Hoar reported that the committee to wait on the president had performed that duty and had been requested by the presicongress and the country and that he

make. As soon as that report was made the vice president-elect was announced, ident's desk, and took a chair reserved for him to the right of Vice President

At 12:23 o'clock the president and special aids on the occasion. The first slowly up the main aisle and took seats division of the military parade, com- reserved for them. Finally all were tive, careful and dispassionate examinative, careful and dispassionate examinative examinative examinative examinative examinative examinative examinative examinative examinati

battalion of United States engineers, the Seventeenth United States Infantry, four batteries of United States artillery, a regiment of United States artillery, and the regiment of United States artillery, and t vice president-elect to take the oath of office. Garrett A. Hobart stood up and, with uplifted hand, took the oath administered by Vice President Stevenson and subscribed to it. Thereup-on Mr. Hobart took the chair and Mr. Stevenson rose and delivered his fare-well speech. He said it ranked as chief among the favors political fortune had bestowed upon him that, of having been the associate—and of having known something of the friendship-ol the men with whom he had so long held official relation in this chamber Then are entered upon a defense of

> deep in human experience; that they are the result of centuries of tireles effort in legislative hall, to conserve, to render stable and secure, the rights and liberties which have been achieved by conflict. By its rules the senate wisely fixes the limits to it own power. Of those who clamo: know not what they do.' In this chamber alone are preserved, without restraint, two essentials of wise legislation and of good government—the right of amendment and of debate. Great evils often result from hasty legislation-rarely from the delay which follows full discussion and deliberation. In my humble judgment, the historic senate-preserving the unrestricted right of amendment and of debate, maintaining intact the time honored parliamentary methods and amenities which unfailingly secure action after deliberation-possesses in our scheme of government a value which cannot be measured by words."

He closed by saying: "For the able and distinguished gentleman who succeeds me as your presiding officer, I earnestly invoke the same co-operation and countesy you have generously accorded me."

When Mr. Stevenson concluded his speech he took the seat which his successor had occupied, while Vice President Hobart took the gavel and announced prayer by the chaplain. The audience rose and remained in an attitude of reverence while the blind chaplain of the senate, Mr. Millburn, opened the Fifty-fifth congress with prayer.

Then Vice President Hobart made his opening speech. President Cleveland's proclamation convening the senate in session for the fourth of March was read, and the vice president called upon the newly elected senators to come forward and be sworn. Senator Morrill had the distinction conferred upon him, on account of his age and long service, of situation, the government is still indebted sworn first and alone at the clerk's desk, the oath being administered by Vice President Hobart. All the newly elected senators who were present, as well as old ones, were then sworn in batches of half a dozen at a time and subscribed the oath of office. The new senators are fifteen in num-

ber, and old senators re-elected twelve. The ceremony came to a close at 1:05 o'clock, when the order of exit and procession to the inaugural platform put in execution. A ringing shout announced the approach from the senate of the official presidential party. It was headed by Marshal Wright, of the supreme court and Marshal Wilson of the District of Columbia. Following them were members of the supreme court of the United States headed by Chief Insice Fuller, with Clerk McKenny carrying the Bible. Then the committee of arrangements-Senators Sherman, Elkins, and Mitchell of Wisconsin, and next President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley. They took their eats on the platform. Following these other occupants of the senate, headed by Vice President Stevenson and the snators, reached the platform. While this was being done, the crowd enjoyed themselves by singing "America" and cheering for McKinley, Cleveland, and Sherman.

ON THE PLATFORM.

The first feature of the ceremonial was the administration of the oath of office. The Bible upon which the president took the oath of office was radically different from any previously used. Heretofore the book has been in the style know as a "pocket Bible." But today the Bible was an immense affair, a large family Bible, weighing fully twenty pounds. It was a magnificent specimen, bound in flexible covers of black seal. In one of the lids was inserted a silver plate inscribed """! liam McKinley, president of the United States, inaugurated March 4.1897." The Bible was prepared for the bishops of the African M. E. church. It is the intention of the bishops to formaly present the Bible to President McKinley. The tumult was so great that the ceremony was a mere pantomine, voices of the chief justice and the president being wholly inaudible to those within a few feet of him. When he arose to

impossible to hear a word. The president read his address as fol-

read his inaugural address there was a

great cheer, but when it subsided the

crush and tumult of the restless mov-

ing crowd were so great that it was still

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS. Fellow Citizens: In obedience to the will of the people and in their presence by authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of president of the United States, reying in the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every national trial and who will not forsake us so long as we obey his commandments and walk humbly in his footsteps. The responsi-bilities of the high trust to which I have been called, always of grave importance, are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing idleness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprise. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must

OUR FINANCIAL SYSTEM needs some revision, our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put on enduring basis, not subject to easy attacks nor its stability to doubt or dispute. Our currency should continue under the superisvion of the Government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the government and safe balance in the treasury. Therefore I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium, or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for those arrangements. which, temporary in their nature might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions. With adequate revenue secured, but not until dent to extend his congratulations to then, we can enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation. Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial and should not be amendment without investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the pro-posed changes. We must be both "sure we are right" and "make haste slowly."

If, therefore, congress in its wisdom shall president-elect were announced, and deem it expedient to create a commission the vast assemblage stood while Mr. | to take under its early consideration the

is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well informed citisens of diffprominent, well informed citisens of different parties, who will command public confidence both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined, and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties, and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment, is, at all events, worth a trial, and in my opinion, it can but prove beneficial to the entire country. The question of

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM

will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of the silver already coined, and of that winch may hereafter be coined, must be kept constantly at par with gold by every rethe government, the integrity of its currency, and the inviolability of its obliga-tions must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people, and it will not be unheeded.

Economy is demanded in every branch

of the government at all times, but especially in periods like the present of depression in business, and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures. and extravagance stopped wherever it is found, and prevented whenever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures. But the present must not become the permanent condition of the gov-ernment. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not increase, our outstanding obligations, and this policy must again be resumed, and vigorously enforced. Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness, not only our current needs, and the principal and interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provision for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and sailors, and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States. The government should not be permitted to run behind or increase its debt in times like the present. Suitably to provide against this is the mandate of duty. the certain, and easy remedy for most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the government exceed its receipts. can only be met by loans or an increased revenue. While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste, and extragrance inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public and private credit: neither should be encouraged.

MORE REVENUE NEEDED. Between more loans and more revenue, there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue and that without delay, hindrance or postponement. A surplus in the treasury created by loans is not a permanent or safe reliance. It suffices while it lasts, but it cannot last long while the outlays of the government are greater than its receipts, as has been the case during the past two years. Nor must it be forgotten that, however much such loans may temporarily relieve the crued while its ability to pay is not strengthened but weakened by a continued deficit. Loans are imperative in ment or its credit, but a failure to supply needed revenue in time of peace for the maintenance of the other has no justification. The best way for the government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goes, not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt, through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation external or internal, or both. It is the settled policy of the government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption, and avoiding, for the most part, every form of direct taxation except in time of war. The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of internal taxation, and is committed by its latest popular utterances to the system of tariff taxation. There can be no misunderstanding either about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue from duties on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as well give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country. It is, therefore, earnestly honed and expected that congress will at the earliest practicable

moment enact REVENUE LEGISLATION

and just and which while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes. still be signally beneficial and helpful to every section and every enterprise of the people. To this policy, we are all of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people, a power vastly more potential than the expression of any political platform. The paramount duty of congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the firmest prop of the treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the credit of the government both at home and abroad, and go far towards stopping the darin upon the gold reserve held for the redemption of our currency which has been heavy and well nigh constant for several years.

In the revision of the tariff, especial attention should be given to the re-enact ment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets for our surplus. The brief trial given this legislation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretionary power in the making of commercial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening up of new markets for the products of our country, by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need and cannot produce ourselves, and which do not involve any loss of labor to our own people, but tend to increase their employment.

AGRICULTURAL AND FINANCIAL DEPRESSION.

The depression for the past four years

has fallen with especial severity upon the

great body of toilers of the country and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufac-SPEECH No. 2. turing will be a relief to both. No portion of our population is more devoted to the institutions of free government nor more loyal to their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the government or care and protection. Legislation helpful to producers is beneficial to all. The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands upon them and they rightfully expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden but that every means will be taken to decrease rather than increase our public expenditures. Business conditions are not the most promising. It will take time to restore the prosperity of former years. If we can not promptly attain it we can reso lutely turn our faces in that direction and aid its return by friendly legislation. However troublesome the situation may appear, congress will not. I am sure, be found lacking in disposition or ability to relieve it as far as legislation can do. The restoration of confidence and the revival of business, which men of all parties so much desire, depend more largely upon the prompt energetic, and intelligent action of congress than upon any other single agency affecting the situation. It is inspiring, too, to remember that no great emergency in the 108 years of our eventful national life has ever arisen that has not been met with wisdom and courage by the American people, with fidelity to their best interests and highest destiny and to the honor of the American name. Those years of glorious history have exalted mankind and advanced the cause of freedom throughout the world and immeasurably strengthened the precious free institutions which we enjoy. The

people love and will sustain these institu-

The great essential to our happiness and prosperity is that we adhere to the principles upon which the government was established, and insist upon their faithful observance. Equality of rights must prevail and our laws be always and everywhere respected and obeyed, we may have failed in the discharge of our full duty as citizens of the Great Republic, but it is consoling and encouraging to realize that free speech, a free press, free thought, free schools, the free and unmolested right of religious liberty and worship, and free and fair elections are dearer and more universally enjoyed today than ever before. These guarantees must be sacredly preserved and wisely strengthened. The constituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld.

LYNCHINGS

LYNCHINGS. must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States. Courts—not mobs must execute the penalties of the law. The pre-ervation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests. One of the government securely rests. One of the lessons taught by the late election, which all can rejoice in, is that the citizens of the United Staes are both law respecting and law abiding people, not easily swerved from the path of patriotism and honor. This is in entire accord with the genius of our institutions, and but emphasizes the advantage of insulation advantage of inculcating even a greater love for law and order in the future. Immunity should be granted to none who violate the law whether individuals, corporations, or communities; and as the onstitution imposes upon the president the duty of both its own execution, and of the statutes enacted in pursuance of its provisions. I shall endeavor carefully to carry them into effect.

TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES The declaration of the party now restored to power, has been in the past that of opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts, or elsewhere, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens." And it has supported "such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market." This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence and the recommendation and support of such new statutes as may be necessary to

IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Our naturalization and immirration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better, and a higner citizenship. A grave peril to the republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to understand, or too victous to appreciate, the great value and benefi-cience of our institutions and laws, and against all who come here to make war upon them our gates must be promptly and tightly closed

Nor must we be unmindful of the need of improvement among our own citizens, but with the zeal of our forefathers en-courage the spread of knowledge and free education. Illiteracy must be banished from the land, if we shall attain that high destiny as the foremost of the enlightened nations of the world, which, under Provi-dence, we ought to achieve.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Reforms in the civil service must go on. But the changes should be real and uine, not perfunctory, or prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party, simply because it happens to be in power. As a member of congress. I voted and spoke in favor of the present law and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. The purpose in view was to secure the most efficient service of the best men who would accept appointment under the government, retaining faithful and devoted public servants in office, but shielding none, under the authority of any rule or custom, who are inefficient, incompetent, or unworthy. The best interests of the country demand this, and the people heartily approve the law wherever and whenever it has been thus administered.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American merchant marine, once the pride of the seas in all the great ocean highways of commerce. To my mind, few more important subjects so imperatively demand its intelligent consideration. The United States has progressed with marvelous rapidity in every field of enterprise and endeavor until we have become foremost in nearly all of the great lines of inland trade, commerce and industry. Yet, while this is true, our American merchant marine has been steadily declining until it is now lower, both in the percentage of tonnage, and the number of vessels employed, than it was prior to the civil war. Commendable progress has been made of late years in the upbuilding of the American navy, but we must supplement these efforts by providing as a proper consort for it a merchant marine sufficient for our own carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that appeals both to our business necessities and the patriotic

aspirations of a great people. OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

It has been the policy of the United States since the foudation of the government, to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the world, and this accords with my conception of our duty now. We have cherished the policy of non interference with the affairs of foreign governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves free from entanglement either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our national honor and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere. want no wars of conquest. We must avoid the temptation of territorial aggres-

War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed. Peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency. Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local or individual differences. It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employers and employes by the Forty-ninth con-gress, in 1886, and its application was extended to our diplomatic relations by the unanimous concurrence of the senate and house of the Fifty-first congress in 1890. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiations with us by the Britsh house of commons in 1893, and upon our invitation a treaty of arbitration be-tween the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington, and transmitted to the senate for its ratification, in January last. Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative; since it has been recognized as the leadng feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history-the adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods rather than force of arms-and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully urge the earliest action of the senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but a duty to mankind. The importance and moral in-fluence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be over estimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage the best thought of the statesmen and people of every country, and I can-not but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS. It has been the uniform practice of each president to avoid, as far as possible, the convening of congress in extraordinary session. It is an example which, under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of a public necessity, is to be commended. But a failure to convene the representatives of the people in congress in extra session when it involves neglect of a public duty, places the responsibility such neglect upon the executive himself. The condition of the public treas-ury, as has been indicated, demands the immediate consideration of congress. It alone has the power to provide revenues for the government. Not to convene it under such circumstances, I can view in no other sense than the neglect of a plain duty. I do not sympathize with the sentiment that congress in session is dangerous to our general business interests. Its members are the agents of the people, and their presence at the seat of government in the execution of the sovereign

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